REMARKS

Reconsideration and allowance of the subject patent application are respectfully requested.

Claims 1-4, 6, 10, 12-32, 34, 35 and 41-44 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. Section 102(e) as allegedly being "anticipated" by Conrad et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,810,527). Claims 36-40 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a) as allegedly being "obvious" over Conrad et al.

Conrad et al. describes a distribution system that can produce and deliver live content, as well as pre-recorded content and other content, to commercial passenger aircraft via a satellite and ground-based infrastructure. The office action references Conrad et al.'s disclosure of "control information" to control access to content at the server level, various zones of a plane or individual access by passengers. See col. 6, lines 3-9. Conrad et al. identifies first class, business class and coach class as "zones" of an airplane. See col. 11, lines 12-14.

With respect to claim 36, Conrad et al. contains no disclosure whatsoever of setting a timer in response to receipt of a continuation signal, whereby content is reproduced for output to a user only during a time period specified by the timer. The office action cites to no document showing this timer feature, but nonetheless alleges that it would have been obvious to provide one. See 4/6/2006 Office Action, pages 8 and 9. Applicants respectfully disagree and note that Conrad et al. uses a smart card for decrypting content based on the conditional access information. This is quite different and more complicated than a timer arrangement and is not at all suggestive of a timer arrangement.

Applicants also traverse the characterizations of the operation of Conrad et al. set forth on pages 8 and 9 of the office action. In particular, the office action contains the following characterization of Conrad et al.:

> if the receiver no longer receives the refresh signal, the content can also no longer be received and, therefore, the receiver will have no more content to display and will display the amount of content that has been received in the time period that the content has been received. One of ordinary skill would have found it obvious to modify Conrad to use a

> timer to measure this time period since it would have been within the level and knowledge of one of ordinary skill to use a timer as a "timeout" timer based on the refresh signal wherein, when the timer expires and no more content has been received from the distribution apparatus, the receiving unit will no longer display content.

First, Applicants do not find any description in Conrad et al. of the particular operations described above and the office action cites to no portion of Conrad et al. in this regard.

Second, if Conrad et al. is already operative to stop displaying content in the absence of a refresh signal as the office action alleges, one of ordinary skill would seem to have no reason to provide a timer to measure this period as suggested in the office action.

For at least these reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 36 patentably distinguishes over Conrad et al.

Independent claims 1, 2, 10, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 42 have each been amended to specify a timer that is set in accordance with a continuation/refresh signal. Applicants respectfully submit that these claims and their dependent claims are not anticipated or rendered obvious by Conrad et al.

With respect to claim 41, Applicants respectfully submit that the contentions in the office action are incorrect. Specifically, the office action alleges that claim 41 is anticipated by Conrad et al., but notes that claim 41 is substantially the same as claims 1, 9, 7 and 33 in combination. However, the features of claims 7, 9 and 33 are expressly noted in the office action as not being contained in Conrad et al. See 4/6/2006 Office Action, pages 10-13. For this reason alone, claim 41 cannot be anticipated by Conrad et al.

With respect to claim 42, Applicants do not understand Conrad et al. to relate to reproducing previously stored content. In particular, Applicants do not find Conrad et al. to disclose that the personal computers described therein store received content and then reproduce the stored content. Indeed, there is very little discussion in Conrad et al. of the details of the personal computers. Consequently, for this additional and independent reason, Conrad et al. does not anticipate claim 42.

Claims 7-9, 11, 32 and 33 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a) as allegedly being "obvious" over Conrad et al. in view of Lotspeich (U.S. Patent No. 6,748,539).

Lotspiech is applied in the office action as allegedly showing the features of these dependent claims. However, even if Lotspiech's disclosure of rented content could somehow be forcedly combined with Conrad et al., Lotspiech does not remedy the deficiencies of Hylton with respect to the independent claims from which claims 7-9, 11, 32 and 33 depend.

The pending claims are believed to be allowable and favorable office action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,
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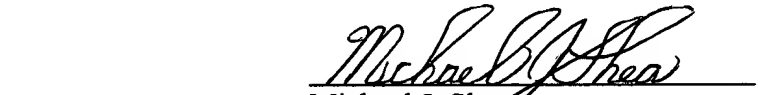

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